The Times Dispatch

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TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1906.

Sometimes a noble failure serves the world as well and faithfully as a distinguished success.

—Unknown.

La Follette's Speech.

When Senator La Follette spoke on th Hepburn bill senatorial countesy appar ently did not extend so far as to give him an audience. This example of good manners, however, will not deprive Senator La Follette of a public hearing and it may even encourage him to remembe that the greatest political thinker that England has ever produced, Edmund Burke, was known as the dinner bell of the House of Commons. If Senator La rate regulation part of the illumination cussed he may well afford to speak to empty benches in the happy confidence while the names of those who would no

Senator La Follette's speech was morthan a constitutional argument. It was a searching discussion of the whole re roads and the people. In the course of railroads to control the commerce of the mit the railroads to control the country. thing further was needed to make i the country carries with it enormous now believes, have caused the rise in power of trusts, for, he says, "The trust evi cannot be reached by striking at the trusts alone. It is the railroads in combination with the trusts that constitute

What would the anthracite coal trust or the Standard Oll Trust, or the meal steel trust be able to do that any other citizen with like opportunity could not do, if it were not for the special advantages these great aggregations of capital receive from the railroads? And the railroads are in the last analysis public servants. If a policeman retuse to let an apple-woman display her wares on the street corner without a paymen to himself every one cries "graft," but how about a railroad that steals a man's coal-mine without giving him even chance to pay enough graft to keep I

more largely upon the freedom of in terstate commerce than any one othe factor, but the tax paid the railroad is no less a tax because it is levied indind while we believe that the people of America wish the railroads no injury and purpose to do them no harr yet matters have now progressed to such a point that the public can and wil centinue to demand of Congress, as the body finally in charge of interstate comicting conditions. Senator Bailey and ibility argued the constitutional ques-Behind all constitutional questions, however, lies the demands of flesh and blood and Senator La Foliotte dis cussed this relationship between the railroads and the people in his profound

Chicago's Traction Problem-Another View.

Recently we printed an interview with Judge Lambert Tree, on municipal ownership in Chicago, in which Judge Tree stated as his opinion that at present the desire in Chicago for municipal ownership had weakened very materially.

This month's Review of Reviews puts a different interpretation on the case. In 1902 Chicago voted for municipal ownership by 142,000 to 28,000; in 1904, the vote stood 120,750 for and 59,890 against muni cipal ownership, while in April of this year the municipal ownership side only won by about 3,400 votes out of a total vote of 216,000. The opponents of municipal ownership interpret this extraorounary change of front as indisputable proof that the people of Chicago have sickened at the idea of managing the street railways by the municipality. It is explained otherwise in Review of Reviews, According to the writer in that magazine the recent vote rather indicates the confusion in the public mind as to how municipal ownership can be achieved rather than any weakening of the public wish for that

Like all enthusiastic reformers Mayo Dunne set out to conquer Rome in a day He believed and said he would give Chicago "immediate municipal ownership," and he found insurmountable barriers in his way. In addition, he made a number of mistakes, and thereby allenated a great deal of popular sympathy. For example, his appointments were not satis-His legal advisers were not highly regarded and his proposal to lease the traction lines to private citizens instead of operating them through the municipality as at first intended, exposed him to severe criticism and was certainly open to wide misconstruction. Then, ly open to wide interestion. Then, too, Mayor Dunne sent for Mr. James this:

Dairymple, of Glasgow, an expert in the pairymple, of municipal atreet car lines, what's that-from Virginia? Well, I don't necs or Female Ills. Try it to-day,

in order to get his opinion on the Chicago street car situation. The Dalrymple eport was not encouraging and Mayor Dunne suppressed it, and thereby still further embrassed his administration. These mistakes led the Council to be

lieve that they could put through a lease to a private corporation and such a fease was proposed. Thereupon one of the leading Chicago newspapers mercilessly dissected this proposal and showed that it was only another scheme to pillage the people. Then in desperation the called Mueller ordinance was introduced which provides that the city of Chicago might issue \$75,000,000 of bonds without adding to the bond indebtedness of the city, this issue to be solely a lien upon the street car properties acquired by condemnation. Despite the serious doubt as to the constitutionality, or even practicability of such a measure, the Mueller ordinance was adopted by a very small majority, and the force of municipal ownership in Chicago, though weakened, will apparently press on undismayed to ward taking over the street car lines, Throughout the fight the Chicago press, with the exception of the Hearts papers has uniformly pointed out the dangers of corruption, extravagance, mismanagement and ring rule involved in such a procedure, and the vote for municipal operation has proportionately diminished, but in the opinion of the writer to whom we have referred, Chicago has by no means abandoned its original position, which was that the city should own those franchises which derived their values from the existence of the city itself.

May Day in France.

If France has the misfortune of frequent crises, apparently she has not yet lacked "the man of the hour." day the labor unions have planned a great demonstration, and the opponents of the government will use that occasion, as far as they can or dare, to ombarrass the third republic. A week ago it seemed likely that the agitators would terrorize the people and intimidate the administration, for M. Clemencoau had been dealing all too leniently with the disturbers of the public peace. To-day the situation is thoroughly changed There will be a demonstration, much narching, and doubtless red flags will not be lacking; but the government will also "demonstrate." The gendarmes will be ready and waiting to arrest any rloters; the troops will this time be allowed to save themselves from wounds, the State from insult. Indeed, the idea has gotten abroad that "a little whin of grapeshot" will not be lacking if disorder goes too far.

Franco has more small proprietors than any other country in Europe of the same size. These men support the government. It is not their affair if the Royalists and Legitimists have joined hands with the labor unions. This much, however, they know, that it is not wise or profitable to overthrow governments, and therefore the government has endured. And we see no serious ground for aprehending a revolution at present.

Trees As Dust Gatherers.

Even if our streets are dusty we hav yet one cause for thankfulness in the number of trees that have been planted and are still being planted in this city. When you are choked with dust; when your eyes are sore and your throat feels raw from the effect of this nuisance that might be abated with proper treat ment, just look at the amount of dust that the foliage of the trees have caught and then think how much worse it might be. Every leaf, and there are acres of leaves on a big tree, catches and holds a great deal of floating dust, Good for the trees, but, as The Times-Disputch has said over and over again, what we want is a cure, not a palliative. If it is true that the streets can be flushed in Richmond as they are in New York, Paris and Berlin, and if this process of flushing instead of kicking up the cloud of dust in the air will wash it into the sewers, everybody in Richmond is vitally interested in knowing why the streets are not flushed. It is not popular to talk about disagreeable facts but it is profitable if these conditions can be changed. The history of every city that has tried it shows that dust st not necessary. It may help Richmond, however, to reflect that the dustiest city in the world is Pekin, where the Chinese have for centuries thrown all their refuse into the streets. As a result the slightest puff of wind raises an impenetrable cloud of dust. Apparently the Chinese do not object to this condition. Richmond must either learn to be as stolid as Pekin or as clean as other cities.

New York Going Fishless.

A writer in the New York Evening Post calls attention to the gradual passing of the Hudson River as a productive fishing-ground. First went the Atlantic salmon which, according to tradition, once thrived in these waters. At Old Hendryk, to whom the river owes its name, reported in 1600 that he saw "great stores of Salmon" there. It is possible, of course, that the adventurous Dutchman was no expert in piscatology and mistook something else for the luscious salmo salar. In any case we have DeKay's authority for it that the genus was pretty well extinct by 1842. The stir-"once so common in the neighborhood of the State capitol that it was known as 'Albany Beef,' " passed the same way not many years ago. Those splendid six-and-eight foot 400-pound bulks are plucked from the gleaming Hudson no rock bass of the South, is fast getting

exceedingly scant. Last and most important of the vanishing [fish is the roe-shad. Despite the best efforts of the State and national fisheries commissions, the Hudson shadeatch dropped from some \$00,000 in 1901 to 50,000 in 1904 and to 10,000 last year The pollution of the stream from the towns and the river steamers is assigned as the probable cause of this depletion. This year, says the Post, the outlook is so unpromising that the shad lover's

are if it's from Oklahoma, just so you ring it hot and you bring it quick." We pass over any insinuations lurking

in this breezy coupling of the names of Virginia and Oklahoma to express the hope that the Old Dominion may have the pleasure of supplying New York with shad for a long time to come.

We print an excellent article from the Voice of the People that should set every citizen to thinking. It is true, as our correspondent says, that the rich are just as often law-breakers as the poor, and that the health authorities should be required by law to inspect the premises of all citizens, be they rich or poor, and compel them to conform with sant tary regulations. If, as our correspondent says, all householders were impartially fined, there would be less quar reling with the health board than at present. We have already endursed our correspondent's position that the city should water the streets for all citizens and not leave this to private necessity or enterprise. It is only too true that in a number of cases one person, by leaving his house unwatered, practically destroy the privilege the adjoining neighbors pay for. 'This should not be permitted are as much a municipal duty as pure water and police protection.

After commenting upon the work done by the other local papers in reporting the San Francisco disaster, the Madi-

son News is kind enough to say: The Times-Dispatch excelled on this occasion, even its best claims as a purveyor of news when it is news, by sending out a special train bearing the mannoth earthquake edition of that splendid paper to all points in Southwest Virginia, Such enterprise and forethought as here chemicled should indeed place Virginia. far to the front as a progressive State.

Cuban fishermen are getting ready to protest to the government that Spanish piscatores are getting away with most of the goods. It is understood that the protest is to be given orally in a large

"Things That Will Be Doing This Week," is a regular Monday morning feature of Virginia's favorite newspaper. "People That Will Be Done This Week" yould be even more interesting, but it's too hard to work it up.

A Morocco cobbler, who murdered thir ty-six women, is to pay the penalty for his whole-soled misbehavior with his life. Rightly, we think. In the matter of wives, at least, cobblers ought to stick to their last.

The socialism now coming to be some thing of a national political issue is of a milk-and-water variety, however, that cannot hope to make much of a hit with our friend To-hell-with-the-Constitution Jack London.

Tillman is not afraid to go to the White House, however, He can doubtless whip Mr. Barnes with one hand tied behind him, if it should some to a matter

Dowle is discovering how hard it is to warm up the ashes of a cold love. But he could have learned this with less

Paris is beginning to take on the genral air of Chicago in strike times,

The grafter follows the till.

Rhymes for To Day

NCE more the coal-man's leisure hour is here,
Once more the old Latrobe is out of work, gain one feels his yearn for larger beer And labor seems a thing of irk and

shirk.
The slow bleyeling months have brought anew
The time when clothes are measured by

the pound,
And the torrid atmosphere
Whispers loud and very clear:
"Yes, the moth bull's busy seasonso
come around."

Once more we lay the winter robes away.
With the stuff that makes the boldest mothlet pause,
Once more we curse the fervor of the day,
And insert our heated persons into And the curtains, carpets, lambrequins and such-

These be matters when hy men—

Reassemble in the chest

To the tune they like the best:

"Oh, the moth ball's busy season's come

H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

While the Other Half Rests .- "I've half

"Go ahead; that's just what it takes,"—Cheveland Leader,
Perfectly Logical,—She: "I suppose you'
read a great deal." He: "No, I haven't
time, You see, I'm a book reviewer,"—
Philadelphia Record,
Knocking Choily,—Mr. Saphedde: "I—
aw—really cawn't believe the things I
cown't understand, don't you know."
Miss Pert: "What a terrible skepite you
must be!"—Philadelphia Record.
And Kept It.—Muggins: "Yes, I was
robbed by a highwayman, but the police
got my money back." Buggins: "Where
is it?" Muggins: "Didn't I say the police got It?"—Philadelphia Record.
Scarcely,—Mary: "We 'ave matins at
our church." Friend: "That's nothing;
we 'ave linoleum up the aisle and they
burn insects at both services."—London
News.

News.

Union House, --"It's never too late to mend," argued the customer. "Oh, yes it is," answered the journeyman tallor; "this is a union shop,"--Puck.

STOMACH ILLS

ARE SOON FORGOTTEN when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is taken promptly at the first symptom.

taken promptly at the first symptom. No wonder so many people use it in pre-ference to anything else. Then there is a 53 years' record of cures back of it. too, which ought to appeal to every man or woman. One bottle of

HOSTETTER'S

MOTHER

AND CHILD.

Let the mother take Scott's Emulsion for the two; it never fails to benefit them both. One can eat for two, but nourishing two is a different thing. It calls for a degree of internal strength that the average woman lacks. People of luxury are not very strong by habit; overworked people are weak in some functions from exhaustion or their surroundings. Scott's Emulsion can be depended upon to overcome such conditions. It is a wonderful food for a mother and child.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York,

Voice of the People

How to Better Health Conditions Editor of The Times-Dispatch; Sir,—As an old citizen of Richmond.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch;
Sir,—As an old citizen of Richmond, I must speak a word for our town. What must people think when they read of the condition of our city as reported by the Health Committee?

The Health Committee?

The Health Committee?

The Health Committee states that the city is the most unhealthy in the country. Now, how can this be helped? Not by legislation, nor by creating more offices to expend the already limited amount of money in our trensury, but by the people themselves. We always try to find some one else as our scape goat. For instance: Going to my business each day I pass by the alley back of the Westmoreland Club and the houses on Grace Street in that square. This alley he nothing more than a dump pile. The street cleaners come and remove the refuse and ashes and papers. As I return home these same old cans, old buckets, boxes, palls are filled, to remain until again emptied. My ash, receptacles and refuse cans have to stay in my back yard. Why should not these? Going a little farther down is the alley fronting the residences of Sixth and Franklin. This alley has an old, brokendown manure bin, ash barrels and the old junk from the auction house. Now, who is responsible for this?

Again, every proporty-holder should be taxed by the city and the streets watered. What is the use of my paying, individually, for waterlag the sixty feet in front of my house when my neighbor closes his house for the summer, goes to the springs and economizes by not having the street watered? What is the use of my neighbor closes his house for the summer, goes to the springs and economizes by not having the street watered? What is the use of my neighbor cheeping his back yard clean when mine is allowed to be banked up with ashes by the servants on my premises, and of Health be allowed, or even compeled, to inspect the promises, not of the poor, but of the rich, and if these premises are not clean the householders to be fined, not the Board of Health quarreled with.

ndividually, are not responsible for the state of affairs in our beautiful city.

Past and Present Poetry.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Some can only see good in what is heary. A contemporaryfin an editorial on Old Ironsides quotes Holmes spirited poem that probably saved the old ship from destruction, as there is no great amount of sentiment in the United States nayy.

havy.

However that may be, our friend thought it fortunate for Old Ironsides that the order was not given in this day "without a living post competent to write such an ode as averted the calamity

such an ode as averted the calamity seventy-flvo years ago."
Without intending anything at all derogatory to the poem, for it is a fine one, we will venture the assertion that there are hundreds of poets in the United States to-day that write, on occasion, just as good verses as Holmes' Ironsides. You can scarcely pick up a leading magazine that has not in it at least one poem, sometimes two or three, that will equal the average poetry of the past. Of course, we have no reference to those poems which, like peaks here and there in a mountain range, hopelessly overtop their neighbors.

neighbors.

In this day of extended education many bright intellects are developed in unexpected places and the gift of genuine poesy is not so rare as two hundred or even fifty years ago. Amid the ceaseless flow of rhyme from the press, here and there, you will find a pear to f great price.

W. H. BALL.

A Protest.

Editor The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-Does it not seem a pity that we of the South should pass a law against a courtesy? I have often heard strangers remark the politeness and attention of our street-car conductors, and I do not understand how any woman can resent assistance given by them in this spirit, unless she be some sher jobles more than a kindness. I am ashamed that the women of Richmond should be so urresponsive to the spirit of chivalry which has, no doubt, prompted these mon, and I thought it was our pride that we took every man, be he high or low born, to be a geatleman until he proved this effectiveness. For my own part, I have never met with anything but courtesy from the conductors of Richmond, and have always looked for and appreciated their help in getting on and off the carry for just a child. I should be sorry for us to ever lose that which characterizes as Southern, for I take it we have not yet reached the point in which we wish to be treated as men.

ULD Smith.

John Smith.

Among others who left for the East on the first Santa Fe train out of San Francisco was John Smith,—Press Dis-

the first Santa Fe train out of San Francisco was John Smith.—Press Dispatch.

He is usually on the spot. Not only did he witness the desoliation of San Francisco, but he saw the lava pour out of Vesuvius and made his tollsome way through the joined restream stasets of Naples. He saw the Pope celebrate mass in St. Feter's on Easter Day. He looked on at Algociras and saw the royal wooding at Blarritz. At the same moment he is taking a chance on the turn of the wheel at Monte Carlo and "sitting in" at a little game in the smoking-room of an Atlantic liner. He is wandering through the Garden of Allah and looking for crocodiles in the Ganges. He is floating on the Nile in a dahabead and taking tea on a hotel terrace in Calro and gazing critically at the Taj Mahal. He is on the Strand, in the Champs Elysees, in the Ringstrasse, He will see the Olympian games and run up for a glimpse of Stamboul and the Suitau. Wherever the finger of fate falls it finds him—in Kishinet or Natal or on the Congo. He is ubiquitous and omnirvesent. As his very numbers make him the world's most representative citizen, so they give him a largr share in life's joys and its sorrows than is vouchsafed to anyone else. He is civilization's most interesting character, and it could not spare him.—New York World.

Not Quite.

Richmond has just had another primary election. Balloting has cost that cfty as much in the last twelve months as a disagstrous fire.—Baltimore Herald.

Book News

"The Spur," or "The Bondage of Kin Severne," as it seems to be principally called, is the second book of one "G. B. Lancaster" which Doubleday, Page & Co. have issued within the past six or oight months. Mr. Lancaster—we believe this is a pen-name—writes with force and inhity of the sheep-horders of New Zealand and several other things. His style is hard, succinet, compressed, Kiplingesque to a degree. At times it rings no bit artificially and not infrequently it is too cryptic for ordinary understanding, but on the whole it is good, and at least it is marked enough to show originality. Kin Severne was a sheep-sheater who had ideas and a great lust to write, but no education and very little experience. That was how he came to sail himself for seven years to the sharp and none too honest Haddington, who promised him book-learning in return. Haddington was mixed up in discreditable doings in Samoa, whither it was his ill luck that ICh should be sent as a war correspondent. This part of the story reminds one more or loss strongly of parts of "The Light That Falled," a book which, we daresay, Mr. Lancaster, like our selves, admires considerably. There is a great deal of incident and movement in this tale, which is of the sort that should bore nobody who likes what is essentially a man's story. Kin met a woman before he got through and Statlonery Company, Richmond.)

"Their Husbands' Wives" (Harper Brothers), as the title subtly indicates, bears on an interesting phase of married life. The titles are: "Eve's Diary," by Mark Twain: "Covered Embers," by Elizabeth Stuart Pholps; "Life's Accolade," by Abby Meguire Rouch; "The Bond," by Emery Pottle; "The Eyes of Affection," by Georga Hibbard; "The Marriage Question, by Grace Deliery Channiag, They are not the ordinary short stories. Each is a novelette, and the fact of its admission to the series is a guarantee of its Iruth and artistic achievement. (Bell Book and Sintionery Company, Richmond.)

CHUD

E. S. Curtis contributes to Scribner's an account of the vanishing Indian types of the Southwest, illustrated from the author's photographs reproduced in that Mary King Woddington describes "A Conver of Normandy," which F. Walker Taylor has pictured with skitches that can scarcely be of much interest to anybody. Hopkinson Smith's serial continues Senator Culberson writes of "General Sam Houston and Secession." Other contributors are Abert Bigelow Paine, Neith Boyce, Morton G. D. Blanchi, Mary Heates Varse, Marguerite Merington, Katharine Holland Brown and Sir Percy Gironard.

CHUD

In the May McClure's begins a series of tales by Rudyard Kipl "Robin Goodfellow, His Friend," is title, and the stories concern, and partly for, children. Carl Schurz's rehiscences continue, and Burton J. 14 partly for, children. Carl Schurz's reminiscences continue, and Burton J. Hendrick contributes the first instalment of his "Story of Life Insurance." Stewart Edward White's "Arizona Nights" go on, and George Edward Woodberry has written a paper on Milion in his "Great Masters of Literature" series. Other contributors are Richard Washburn Child, A. E. Housmun, "Hörence Wilkinson, Joseph C. Lincoln, Walter Bynner and Mrs. Wilson Woodrow.

The Atlantic leads off with "Man and ctor," by Richard Mansfield, and follows Actor," by Richard Mansheld, and follows it with John Burroughs on "Camplag with President Rooseveit," Richard Washburn Child writes of "The Critic and the Law," Charles J. Bullock considers "Life Insurance and Speculation," and James F. Mulrhead describes the making of guide-books in "Badeker in the Making." Goldwin Smith contributes a paper on the historian, Froude, Stories and poems are by Richard Watson Gilder, Florence Converse, Bliss Carman, Chester Bailey Fernald and others.

CHUNT

Magazine Notes.

Magazine Notes.

Charles Francis Adams' article, "Reflex Light from Africa," in which he recounts his previously-held views regarding the negro, is possibly the most important dritcle in the May Century. This is a special garden number and there are five or six articles desling with garden topics. The most notable probably are Frances Duncan's "The Gardens of Cornish" and George W. Cable's "Where to Plant What." Luther Burbank writes interestingly, if not convincingly, upon "The Training of the Human Plant." Mrs. Ward's "Fonwick's Career", progresses. There are some twenty separate contributions in all, exclusive of departments.

The Render for May is a special Indiana number, practically all of an excellent table of contents being made of the work of literary Hoosiers. Some of the best known of the Indiana, contributors are Senator Albert T. Beveridge, James Whitcomb Riley, George Ade, George Randolph Chester, Meredith Nicholson and the brothers McCutcheon—John T. contributing a series of drawings and George Barr supplying a short story. The number is interesting from every point of yiew and serves to make good Indiana's claim to an important place in national literary circles.

CHUIC

Rudyard Kipling's new series announced some time ago by McClure's Magazine, is to begin publication in the May number, which will be issued the latter part of this week. Unusual interest has been manifested in this new series, which is said to be about the best thing Mr. Kipling has given us in a long time. The stories deal with the England of the Romans. Ervin Wardman, author of The Princess Olga, just published by the Harpers, has come into promisence in a number of ways, but probably he was never more in the public eye than in the spring of 1965, when he caused something of a sensation among newspapers and the Legislatures of the various States by defring the New York Legislature. The special session called to consider the impeachment of Judge Hooker summoned him before it and strove to coursel him to divulge his sources of information upon which the New York Press, of which he is editors in-chief, had based charges of bribery-of legislatures. For upwards of a week Mr. Wardman refused to comply with the demand, and though threatened with punishment for contempt of that body persisted in his stand until the Legislature let him go.

The Harpers are sending to press Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new novel, Fenwick's Career, which is now approaching completionens a serial in the Century Magazine, where the successive instalments have been followed with keen interest. It is generally conceded that in choosing as her hero an artist, a genius in the rough, Mrs. Ward has taken up a more broadly sympathetic and more distinctive theme than ever before, Not only has

Silverware

When Spring unlocks the flowers."-Heber,

Spring is here and the season of weddings. The latter, if the newspapers may be believed, are this year to be more numerous than ever.

Months ago designers and craftsmen began to prepare for this very occasion by the production of an infinity of suitable articles, ranging from those of artistic and effective trifles to the most elaborate pieces.

We will be pleased to have you inspect our stock.

Tumsden's

And Reviews Statist & Co.

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Chamber Suits Oak. Walnut and Mahogany

Wardsobes and Chiffoniers to match. Pretty Odd Dressers, in all finishes.

A full line of Porch and Lawn Settees, Rockers and Chairs.

Some Religious Opinions Held by Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs and Rev. Dr. Heber Newton.

WHAT MAKES A MODERN HERETIC

In the case of the Presbyterian Church of the United States against the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., the charges and specifications were based upon certain passages from his inaugural address at the Union Theological Sominary in this city, Of a more general character, another of the quoted passages from Dr. Brigg's address contained these sentences:

tences:
"I shall venture to affirm that, so far as I can see, there are errors in the Scriptures that no one has been able to clear away; and the theory that they were not in the original text is sheer

Scriptures that no one has been able to clear away; and the theory that they were not in the original text is sheer assumption, upon which no mind can rest with certainty. If such errors destroy the authority of the Bible, it is already destroyed for historians. Men cannot shut their eyes to truth and fact." Then Dr. Briggs challenged the authority of those who "drive men from the Bible by this theory of inerrancy." He contended that the Bible nowhere makes such a claim, nor do the creeds of the Church sanction it. "It is a ghost of modern evangelicalism to frighten children."

Another specification in the tharge was that Dr. Briggs said. "Isalah did not write half of the book that bears his name." Still another was that the teacher in the Union Teological Seminary found fault with Protestant theology because of its "limitation of the process of redemption to this world." and neglected "those vast periods of time which have elapsed for most men in the middle state between death and the resurrection." Dr. Briggs continued, saying that "bere is no authority in the Scriptures. or in the creed of Christendom, for the contended, was the only kind known to experience, to Christian orthodoxy, and to the Bible. "The bugbear of a judgment immediately after death, and the illusion of a magical transformation in the dring hour, should be banished from the world. * * The former makes death a terror to the best of men, the latter makes human life and experience of no effect; and both cut the nervee of Christian activity and thriving after sanctification." "Death," explained Dr. Briggs "destroys the body. It does not change the moral and religious nature of man."

In brief, these are the grounds on which the Presbyterian Church found rought of the processor Briggs guilty of hereay. It was while holding those are not plaines that he was received into the Episcopal

while holding these same opinions that

Four years ago, upon the announcement by the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton that he

CHING.

OLIUM-

Another move in the game that makes New York the literary center of the country, was made in Chicago when the sale of the publishing business of Herbert S. Stone & Co. took place. Only one large house doing a general publishing business is left in the Western city—that of A. C. McClurg & Co.

COLUMN TO T

Appreciation of Ferris Greenslet's "Walter Pater," in the Contemporary Men of Letters Series (McClure-Phillips) keeps comins in from Fingland, where the little book has made an unparalleled success for a work of American criticism. The late Richard Garnett, in what was perhaps the last review from his pen, speaks of it in the English Bookman as "that most perfect of miniature biographies."

CACTUCA

A juvenile of exceptional attracuveness to the younger child, The Jingle of a Jap, illustrated and written by Clara Bell Thurston, is announced for early publication by H. M. Caldwell Company, of Boston. Each page will be printed in several colors, giving perfect reproductions of the fascinating original water-colored sketches, while the taking little jingles of the love of the Japanese doll for the beautiful Parisian one in her pretty dress of pink, are sure to be great

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Deficitly all their leading theogolical in practically all their leading theogolical in prac of the 'higher criticism,' passed from Presbyteriansism to receive holy orders in the Episcopal Church. "Dr. Heber Newton has commanded de-

served respect because of the courage with which he has proclaimed his opin-

"Dr. Heber Newton has commanded deserved respect because of the courage with which he has proclaimed his opinions. He has made no attempt to conceal them and threats of ecclesiastical discipline have been powerless to restrain him from their bold expression, and even from going to the extreme of the conclusions to which they lead with a logic so irresistible."

In 1884 Dr. Newton's views were so liberal and disturbing that Bishop Potter was urged to discipline him, and Dr. De Costa beaded a vigorous movement to have him brought to trial for heresy. At that time, however, Bishop Potter write him brought to trial for heresy. At that time, however, Bishop Potter merely cautioned him to avoid giving occasion for discord in the church. But in 1891, when a number of elergymen asked that an inquiry concerning Dr. Newton's teachings be instituted, and when the accused minister himself backed up the request, a committee of elergymen and laymen was appointed by Bishop Potter for the purpose, But nothing came of the inquiry, and Dr. Newton was not questioned again, though he made no changes in his teachings, unites to make them more open to the objections which had inspired the agitation for his trial on a charge of heresy.

While preaching of immortality, some ten years ago, Dr. Newton said, in referring to a certain phrase in the church burial service: "So help me God, I will never repeat those untrue words again at a funeral." Again, in explaning why, with all his spirit of rebellion, he still wore daily the elerical waistcont and high-buttoned coat, when Bishop Brooks had set the example of abandoning such garls for ordinary wear in the streets, Dr. Newton said nalvely: "If I can have liberty in essentials, I will gladly conform in non-essentials, I will gladly conform in non-essentials, I will gladly conform in non-essentials, I will gladly conform in non-essentials."

St. John's Methodst Episcopal Church of St. Louis has just called to the pastorate the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Bradley,

form in non-essentials."

St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Louis has just called to the pastorate the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Bradley, who, because of his belief in the theory of evolution and his endorsement of the "higher criticism," was put upon trial and acquitted of the charge of heresy. So, the modern "heretic" is becoming, like the modern sociological investigator, almost too common to attract general attention or to draw upon himself the fires of the champlons of the "old order." - New York Evening Post.

she again created the delightful social atmosphere that forms so large a part of her charm as a writer, but against this brilliant background she has traced the career of the young Westmoreland.

In the career of the young Westmoreland and real little career of the young Westmoreland. she again created the delightful social atmosphere that forms so large a part of her charm as a writer, but against this brilliant background she has traced the career of the young Westmoreland painter with the most thorough and compassionate understanding of his sullen yet sensitive nature, with its alternating manifestiations of uncoutness and genius. From its very nature Fenwick's Career is destined to reach an even wider audionce than did Lady Rose's Daughter or The Marriage of William Ashe. A Long-Felt Want.

A young lady in Iceland has just completed a four-act melodrama yelept "Jriffsrizjdr Eyyffjafordrajosi." We hav fifsrizidr Eyyffafordrajosl." We have often wondered why some one didn't write a play with this title. It would be well worth Professor Geddes' fortune to hear the young mm who goes out between the acts for cloves attempt to pronounce the mellithous and liquid name of the melodrama.—Baltimore Herald.

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